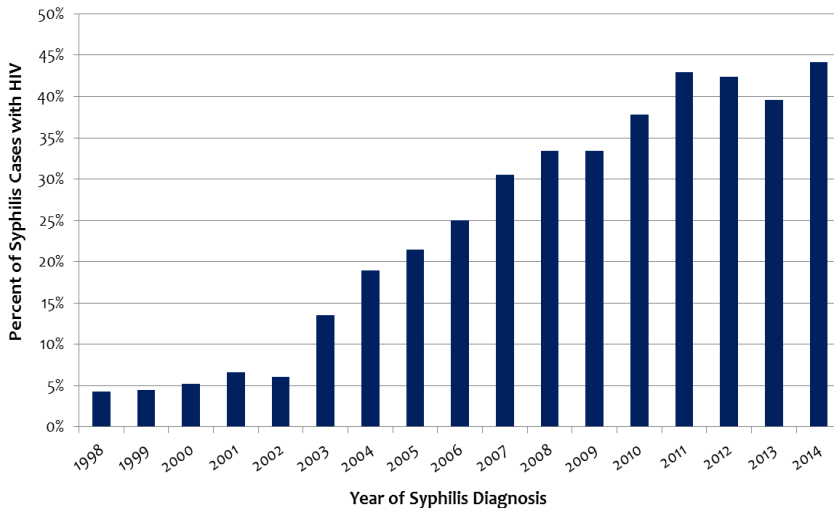


# Syphilis and HIV in North Carolina

## Reported Syphilis and HIV Case Data, 2014

**Co-infection with HIV and syphilis  
is becoming increasingly common**

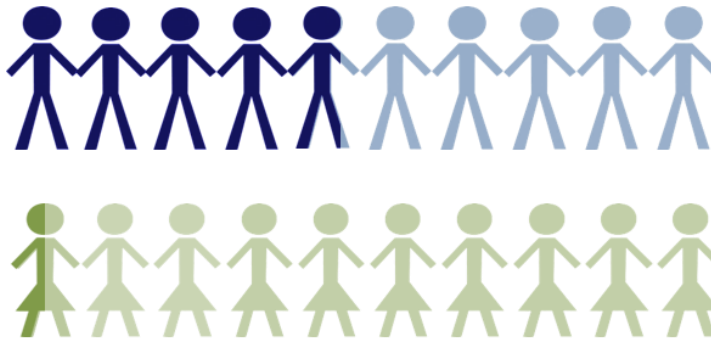
### Syphilis and HIV Co-Infection, 1998-2014



### What is Co-Infection?

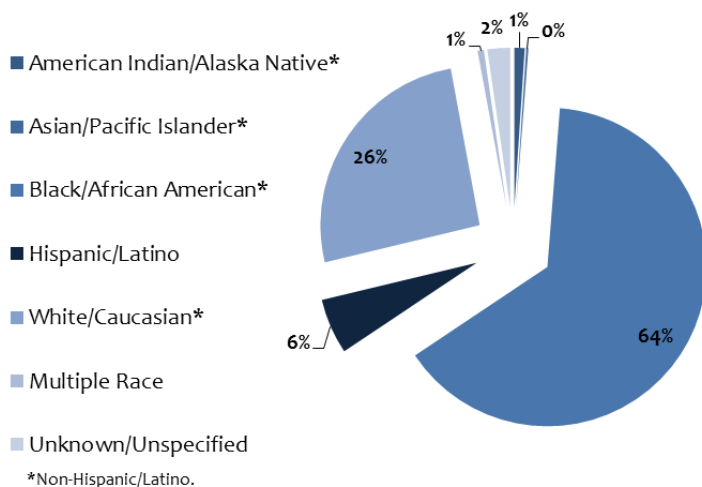
A co-infection of syphilis and HIV is defined as having an HIV diagnosis before or within 30 days of the syphilis diagnosis.

**Most  
co-infection is  
among young  
men;  
co-infection  
among women  
is still rare.**



48% of Men  
with  
Syphilis  
have HIV

4% of  
Women  
with  
Syphilis  
have HIV



**Co-infection is most com-  
monly seen among Black/  
African American men.**

### Health disparities are complex.

Race and ethnic disparities are caused by many factors, including unequal distribution of social, political, economic, and environmental resources (CDC 2015).

### Want More Information?

**HIV/STD Facts and  
Figures website:**  
[http://  
epi.publichealth.nc.g  
ov/cd/stds/  
figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/stds/figures.html)

**Centers for Disease  
Control and  
Prevention Fact  
sheets on HIV and  
STDs:**  
[http://www.cdc.gov/  
std/hiv/stdfact-std-  
hiv.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/std/hiv/stdfact-std-hiv.htm)

### Contact Us

**North Carolina  
DHHS  
Communicable  
Disease Branch**

**Phone:**  
(919) 733-3419

**Mailing Address:**  
Communicable  
Disease Branch  
Epidemiology  
Section  
1902 Mail Service  
Center  
Raleigh NC 27699-  
1902

### Health

### Disparities:

North Carolina Office of  
Minority Health and  
Health Disparities  
**Phone:** (919) 707-5040

**CDC's Office of Minority  
Health and Health Equity  
website:**  
[http://www.cdc.gov/  
minorityhealth/](http://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/)

Created by the HIV/STD  
Surveillance Unit  
11/23/2015  
Revised

# Syphilis and HIV in North Carolina

## Reported Syphilis and HIV Case Data, 2014

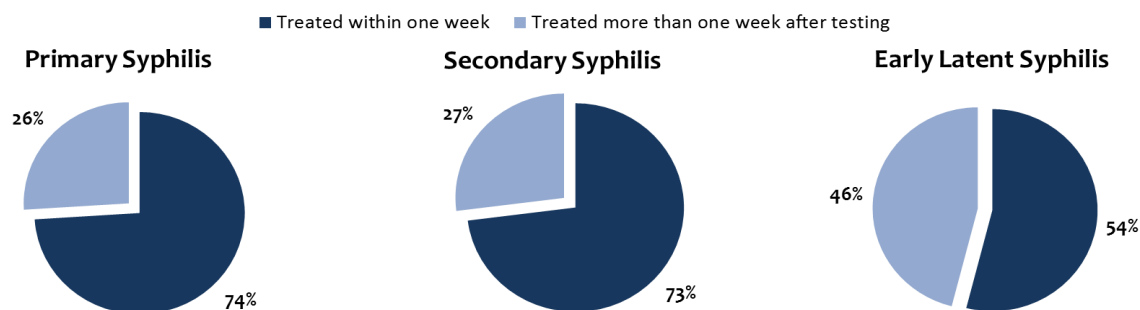
### What is being done to decrease syphilis and HIV co-infection?

#### Decreasing the time to treatment for syphilis

State and local public health agencies are working with medical care providers to make sure people with suspected syphilis are treated as quickly as possible. Current data suggests that there is room for improvement.

People with syphilis symptoms (people with suspected primary or secondary syphilis) should be treated on the same day, without waiting for diagnosis.

#### Days between doctor visit and treatment for syphilis by syphilis stage in six counties with high incidence rates, 2014

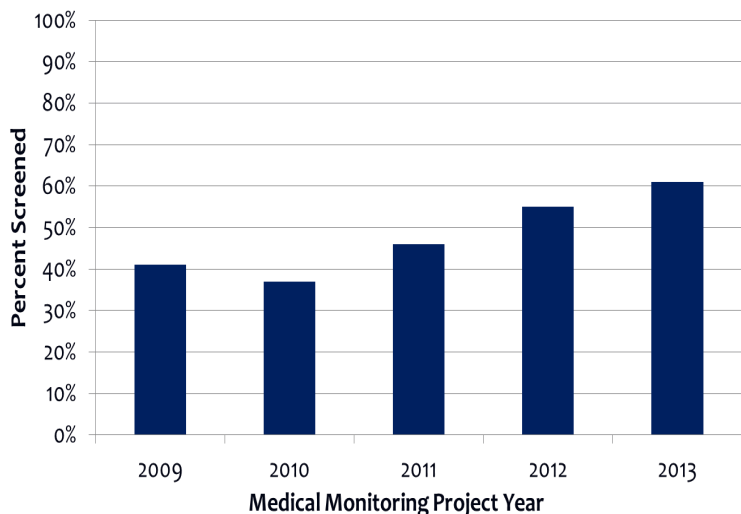


#### What CLINICIANS can do

If you suspect you have syphilis, see a doctor right away. Request appropriate treatment as soon as possible.

#### Increasing syphilis screening in HIV care settings

##### Syphilis screening in North Carolina HIV care settings among sexually active clients, 2009-2013



In HIV care settings, patients should be screened for syphilis every 3 to 4 months if sexually active and every year at a minimum.

North Carolina care providers and public health agencies have been working to increase syphilis screening in care settings.

#### What YOU can do

Make sure your HIV care provider is offering you regular screening for all sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including syphilis.

#### Recommendations from the CDC 2015 STD Treatment Guidelines:

- Providers should test all sexually active people with HIV infection for syphilis at least once a year, during the course of HIV care.
- More frequent screening for syphilis might be appropriate depending on individual risk behaviors and the local epidemiology of STDs.

#### Data Source:

enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 25, 2015); North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of July 7, 2015); and Medical Monitoring Project weighted data from 2009-2013 (data as of September 21, 2015).

State of North Carolina • Pat McCrory, Governor  
Department of Health and Human Services • Richard O. Brajer, Secretary  
Division of Public Health • Megan Davies, M.D., Acting State Health Director  
HIV/STD Surveillance Unit  
[www.ncdhhs.gov](http://www.ncdhhs.gov) • [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov)

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11/23/2015 Revised